

Surveys of Significant Plant Resources in Southeast and South-central Montana on the Billings and Miles City Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management

Prepared for:

Bureau of Land Management
Montana State Office and the
Billings and Miles City Field Offices

By:

Scott Mincemoyer

Montana Natural Heritage Program
Natural Resource Information System
Montana State Library



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lands managed by the Billings and Miles City Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cover large areas of south-central and eastern Montana. However, for purposes of this report, the project area is limited to BLM lands in Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Custer, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie and Rosebud Counties, and excludes the northeast portion of the Miles City Field Office as well as Billings Field Office lands outside of Big Horn and Carbon Counties.

The distribution of BLM lands in this area varies from large tracts of land covering areas of tens of thousands of acres to very small isolated tracts less than a square mile in size. Surface acres managed by the Billings Field Office were listed at 454,859 acres in 2003 and 245,742 acres in the two target counties (Big Horn and Carbon). BLM lands in Carbon County alone account for over 200,000 acres. In the Miles City Field Office, 2.7 million acres are under BLM management, with almost 1.9 million acres of that total in the seven targeted counties, bringing the total potential survey acreage in the project area to approximately 2.1 million acres.

The purpose of this report is to document the results of surveys in 2005 and 2006 for plant Species of Concern (SOC) on lands administered by the two Field Offices and to provide information pertinent to management of these species. However, a great deal of information pertaining to the ecology, distribution, abundance and management of several of these taxa is still lacking and the collection of much of that information is beyond the scope of this provincial project. Information on biology, ecology, rank factors and management as it pertains to individual Species of Concern can be found on the Montana

Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) website (www.mtnhp.org).

Plant Species of Concern in Montana currently include all S1 and S2 taxa along with G3 (globally vulnerable) taxa. Many of these species are also ranked as “Sensitive” on BLM lands in the state (Bureau of Land Management 2005).

The field surveys conducted during this project help to provide a clearer picture of the abundance and distribution of these species, not only on BLM Field Office lands, but across the project area. Positive survey results, as well as negative survey results (not finding a species in a particular location), provide valuable information that will be useful for conservation planning and management decisions across BLM lands and other ownerships in the state.

Field surveys conducted as part of this study in 2005-2006 documented new locations of *Physaria brassicoides*, *Haplopappus carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosus* and *Sphaeromeria capitata*. Known occurrences of *Cleome lutea* and *Eriogonum visherii* were re-surveyed and their mapped locations expanded. Four occurrences of *Astragalus grayi* and two occurrences of *Mentzelia pumila* in Carbon County were re-surveyed and their locations and extent better documented. The locations of several other SOC occurrences were revisited, though the surveys failed to relocate the target species.

Additionally, one species that has been reported for the state, *Cirsium pulcherrimum* was conclusively documented on BLM lands from an area of Powder River County.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Dr. David Keil at California Polytechnic State University for verifying the identification of *Cirsium pulcherrimum* specimens collected during fieldwork conducted as part of this project. Thanks to Cathy Seibert at the Montana State University Herbarium for providing access to the collections there. At the MTNHP, Linda Vance conducted field surveys and provided valuable data and input, Coburn Currier checked the spatial representations of

most of the SOC occurrences in the two BLM Field Offices and re-mapped many of these to improve their accuracy and precision, and Kathy Lloyd entered and checked the tabular data for all SOC occurrences on the two Field Offices. As always, thanks to Kathy Lloyd and Coburn Currier for editing and final printing, though any omissions or errors are of my own doing.

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INTRODUCTION

Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cover vast and diverse areas of Montana. As such, BLM lands provide significant habitat for many species of conservation concern within the state. BLM lands in the Billings and Miles City Field Offices are no different and accordingly harbor significant populations of several vascular plant Species of Concern.

Plant Species of Concern (SOC) in Montana currently include all S1 and S2 taxa along with G3 (globally vulnerable) taxa. Many of these species are also ranked as “Sensitive” on BLM lands in the state (Bureau of Land Management 2005). See Appendix A for a full description of global and state rank definitions.

Numerous surveys and reports are available that document vascular plants on BLM-administered lands within the Billings and Miles City Field Offices. These surveys and reports include the following:

Botanical surveys in Carter County (Vanderhorst et al. 1998), surveys for globally significant plants in parts of Big Horn and Rosebud Counties (Barton and Crispin 2003), surveys in Hanging Women Basin in Big Horn County (Carlson and Cooper 2003), surveys for *Astragalus barrii* and *Physaria didymocarpa* var. *lanata* in parts of Big Horn and Rosebud Counties (Taylor and Caners 2002), plant Species of Concern in Powder River County (Heidel et al. 2002), botanical survey of the Tongue River area (Heidel 1997), surveys for *Quercus macrocarpa* (Heidel 1993) and vascular plant surveys in the Pryor Mountain Desert (Lesica and Achuff 1992a).

Several other pertinent reports on plant Species of Concern in the area are also available, including sensitive plant surveys on the Ashland District of the Custer National Forest (Heidel and Marriott 1996), sensitive plant surveys in the Sioux District, Custer National Forest (Heidel and Dueholm 1995), rare plants of the Bighorn Canyon National

Recreation Area (Heidel and Fertig 2000), conservation status of *Eriogonum x lagopus* [*Eriogonum brevicaulis* var. *canum*] (Lesica and Achuff 1992b), conservation status of *Haplopappus carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosus* (Lesica 1995a), conservation status of *Shoshonea pulvinata* (Shelly 1988), conservation status of *Lesquerella lesicii* (Lesica 1995b), status review of *Astragalus barrii* (Schassberger 1988) and monitoring *Shoshonea pulvinata* in the Pryor and Beartooth Mountains (Heidel 2001).

The purpose of this report is to document the results of surveys in 2005 and 2006 for Species of Concern on lands administered by the two Field Offices and to provide information pertinent to management of these species. However, a great deal of information pertaining to the ecology, distribution, abundance and management of several of these taxa is still lacking and the collection of much of that information is beyond the scope of this provincial project. Information on biology, ecology, rank factors and management as it pertains to individual Species of Concern can be found on the MTNHP website (www.mtnhp.org).

The field surveys conducted during this project help to provide a clearer picture of the abundance and distribution of these species, not only on BLM Field Office lands, but across the project area. Positive survey results, as well as negative survey results (not finding a species in a particular location), provide valuable information that will be useful for conservation planning and management decisions across BLM lands and other ownerships in the state. This is the third project completed in recent years that documents plant SOC on BLM land. Previously, BLM lands managed by the Dillon and Butte Field Offices were surveyed in 2002-2003 and 2003-2005 respectively (Lesica 2003, Mincemoyer 2005).

Nomenclature and taxonomy in this report generally follows *Vascular Plants of Montana* (Dorn 1984) and *Vascular Plants of Wyoming – Third Edition* (Dorn 2001).

PROJECT AREA

Lands managed by the Billings and Miles City Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cover large areas of south-central and eastern Montana. However, for purposes of this report, the project area is limited to BLM lands in Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Custer, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie and Rosebud Counties, and excludes the northeast portion of the Miles City Field Office as well as Billings Field Office lands outside of Big Horn and Carbon Counties. Figures 1 and 2 provide locations of the project area as well as the general location of BLM lands within these areas.

The distribution of BLM lands in this area varies from large tracts of lands covering areas of tens of thousands of acres to very small isolated tracts less than a square mile in size. Surface acres managed by the Billings Field Office were listed at 454,859 acres in 2003 and 245,742 acres in the two target counties (Big Horn and Carbon). BLM lands in Carbon County alone account for over 200,000 acres. In the Miles City Field Office, 2.7 million acres are under BLM management, with almost 1.9 million acres of that total in the seven targeted counties, bringing the total potential survey acreage in the project area to approximately 2.1 million acres.

BLM lands in the project area generally occur in valley bottoms or on lower mountain slopes. Many areas are dominated by highly dissected or badlands topography with sparse vegetation cover. A continental, semi-arid climate prevails over the project area. Livestock grazing is one of the primary land uses across the region.

Dominant vegetation in the area is sagebrush steppe, wheatgrass-needlegrass grasslands, salt desert scrub, desert scrub and woodlands of juniper, ponderosa pine and limber pine. Sagebrush species that may be locally dominant are *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *wyomingensis* (Wyoming big sagebrush), *Artemisia nova* (black sagebrush) and *Artemisia pedatifida* (birdsfoot sage), the latter species being confined to the Bighorn Basin of Carbon County. Other woody species that may be locally dominant or co-dominant include *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (rubber rabbitbrush), and *Atriplex confertifolia* (shadscale) and *A. gardneri* (Gardner's saltbush) in saline or alkaline sites. Non-native plant species are common in many parts of the project area with the introduced annual brome grasses, *Bromus tectorum* (cheatgrass) and *B. japonicus* (Japanese brome) the most widespread and abundant.

Figure 1. Billings Field Office with general locations of MTNHP Species of Concern. Only the portion of the Field Office in Carbon County is displayed within the larger map. BLM lands in Big Horn County are shown with the Miles City Field Office in Figure 2.

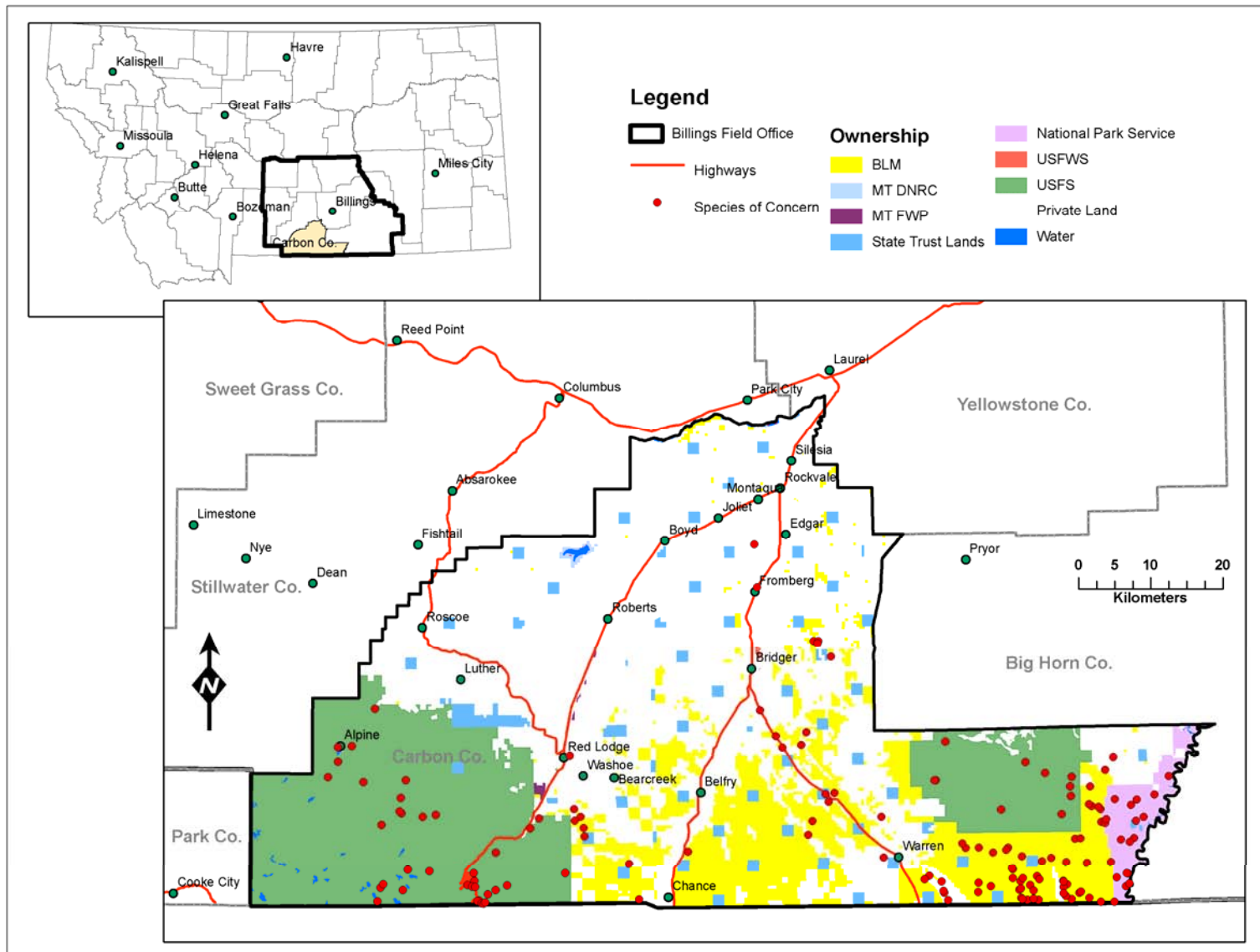
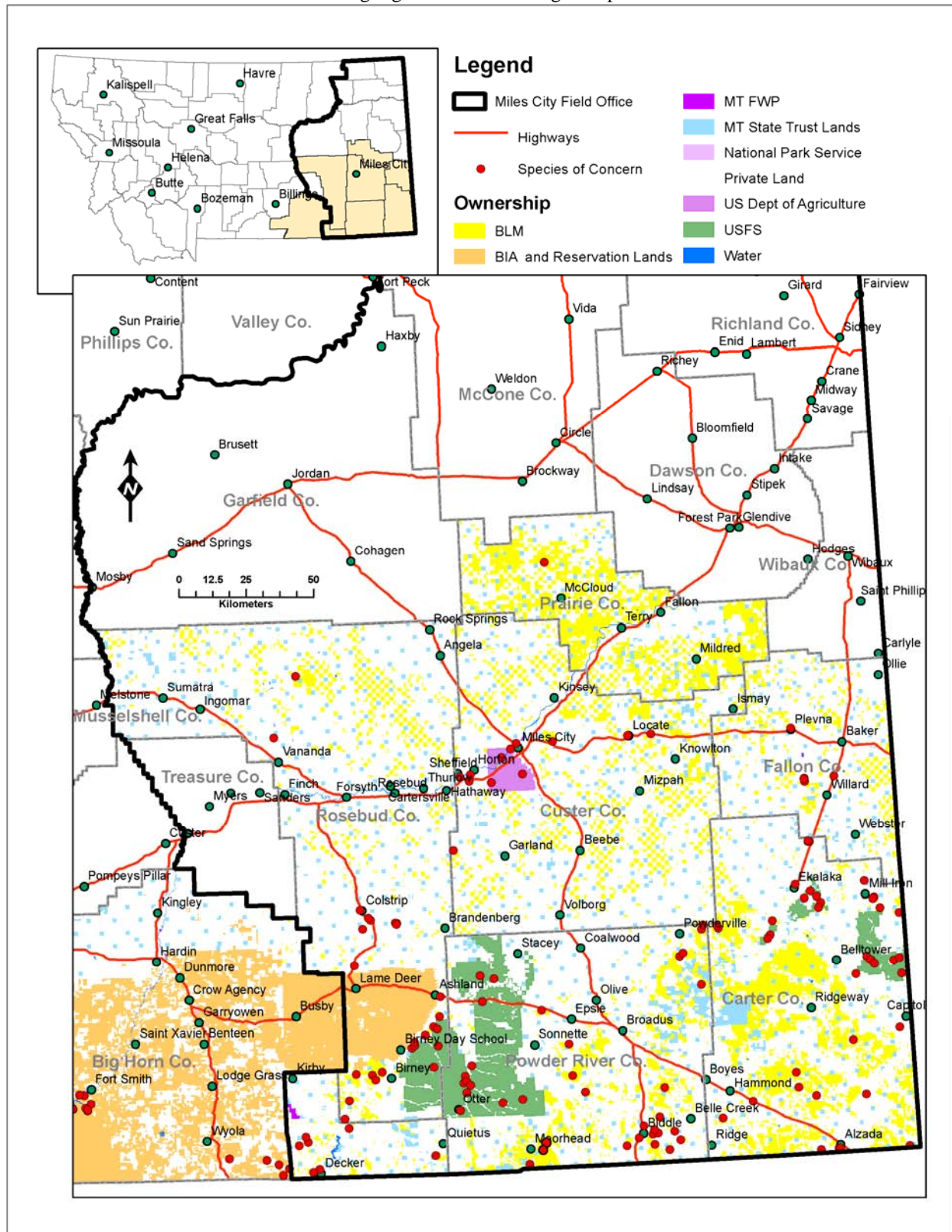


Figure 2. Miles City Field Office with general locations of MTNHP Species of Concern. Only areas within the seven southeastern Montana counties are highlighted within the larger map.



METHODS

Before the start of the 2005 field season potential sample areas were identified by BLM staff and the MTNHP. Target vascular plant species identified for survey include all BLM Sensitive plants from the area (Table 1) and several additional SOC in the area that had not been located on BLM lands prior to 2005 (Table 2). Field surveys were conducted by Heritage Program Botany and Ecology staff during 2005-2006.

Surveys were concentrated in areas listed in Table 3. In addition to the fieldwork component, visits to the University of Montana Herbarium (MONTU) and Montana State University Herbarium (MONT) were conducted to document existing occurrences for the Field Office and to collect specimen locations for many of the target species. Existing element occurrences in the MTNHP database were also checked for accuracy of locational data and spatial representation. This step was important due in part to a previous upgrade in database software that allows for digitally mapping polygonal features in contrast to the old software which only allowed for tracking occurrences as individual

points. All survey data collected during this project will be entered into MTNHP databases.

Conditions in 2005 appeared optimal for the growth and flowering of many species in the project area. Precipitation was abundant in the spring and throughout the growing season. In contrast, 2006 was a dry year and thus not optimal for conducting some of the surveys. Drought conditions during the second year undoubtedly made it more difficult to detect plant populations because growth and flowering were reduced for many species. Field surveys were conducted by Linda Vance in 2005 and by the author in 2005 and 2006.

Locations of all SOC encountered during surveys were documented on a MTNHP Plant Species of Concern Survey Form – 2005 Revision (www.mtnhp.org). Information on abundance, specific location and area of occupancy, associated species and non-native species was recorded. Locations were georeferenced with a GPS receiver.

Table 1. Vascular Plant Species of Concern known from BLM lands within the project area prior to 2006.

Taxa	BLM Status	Global Rank	State Rank	County Distribution
<i>Arabis demissa</i> (daggett rock cress)	Sensitive	G5	S1	Carbon
<i>Asclepias stenophylla</i> (narrowleaf milkweed)	Sensitive	G4G5	S1	Carter, Rosebud
<i>Astragalus aretioides</i> (sweetwater milkvetch)	Sensitive	G4	S1	Big Horn, Carbon
<i>Astragalus barrii</i> (Barr's milkvetch)	Sensitive	G3	S3	Big Horn, Carter, Powder River, Rosebud
<i>Astragalus geyeri</i> (Geyer's milkvetch)	Sensitive	G4	S2	Carbon, Custer, Dawson, Garfield
<i>Astragalus grayi</i> (Gray's milkvetch)	Sensitive	G4?	S1S2	Carbon
<i>Astragalus oreganus</i> (Wind River milkvetch)	Sensitive	G4?	S1	Carbon
<i>Astragalus racemosus</i> (raceme milkvetch)		G5	S2	Carter, Fallon
<i>Camissonia andina</i> (obscure evening-primrose)	Sensitive	G4	S1	Carbon, Missoula, Ravalli
<i>Camissonia parvula</i> (small camissonia)	Sensitive	G5	S1	Carbon
<i>Carex crawei</i> (Crawe's sedge)	Sensitive	G5	S2	Cascade, Pondera, Powell, Prairie, Teton

Taxa	BLM Status	Global Rank	State Rank	County Distribution
<i>Chenopodium subglabrum</i> (smooth goosefoot)		G3G4	S1	Carter, Cascade, Custer, Powder River, Sheridan
<i>Cleome lutea</i> (yellow bee plant)	Sensitive	G5	S1	Big Horn, Carbon
<i>Cryptantha scoparia</i> (miner's candle)	Sensitive	G4?	S1	Carbon
<i>Cyperus schweinitzii</i> (Schweinitz' flatsedge)	Sensitive	G5	S2	Carter, Cascade, Custer, Powder River, Sheridan
<i>Dalea enneandra</i> (nine-anther dalea)		G5	S1	Big Horn, Custer, Fallon, Richland
<i>Dalea villosa</i> (silky prairie clover)		G5	S1	Carter, Richland, Sheridan
<i>Erigeron allocotus</i> (Big Horn fleabane)		G3	S3	Big Horn, Carbon
<i>Eriogonum brevicaulis</i> var. <i>canum</i> (rabbit buckwheat)		G3	S3	Big Horn, Carbon
<i>Eriogonum salsuginosum</i> (Smooth Buckwheat)	Sensitive	G4?	S1	Carbon
<i>Eriogonum visleri</i> (Visser's buckwheat)	Sensitive	G3	S1	Carter
<i>Grayia spinosa</i> (spiny hopsage)	Sensitive	G5	S2	Beaverhead, Big Horn, Carbon, Park
<i>Haplopappus carthamoides</i> var. <i>subsquarrosus</i> (Beartooth goldenweed)	Sensitive	G4G5T2T3	S1S2	Carbon
<i>Hutchinsia procumbens</i> (hutchinsia)	Sensitive	G5	S1	Beaverhead, Carbon, Flathead, Powell
<i>Leptodactylon caespitosum</i> (leptodactylon)	Sensitive	G4	S2	Carbon
<i>Lesquerella lesicii</i> (Lesica's bladderpod)	Sensitive	G1	S1	Carbon
<i>Lomatium nuttallii</i> (Nuttall desert-parsley)	Sensitive	G3	S1	Big Horn, Rosebud
<i>Malacothrix torreyi</i> (desert dandelion)	Sensitive	G4	S1	Carbon
<i>Mentzelia montana</i> (white-bract stickleaf)	Sensitive	G4	S1	Beaverhead, Custer
<i>Mentzelia nuda</i> (bractless mentzelia)	Sensitive	G5	S1	Custer, Dawson, Powder River, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Valley
<i>Mentzelia pumila</i> (dwarf mentzelia)	Sensitive	G4	S2	Carbon
<i>Nama densum</i> (nama)	Sensitive	G5	S1	Carbon
<i>Nuttallanthus texanus</i> (blue toadflax)		G4G5	S1	Carter, Dawson
<i>Penstemon angustifolius</i> (narrowleaf penstemon)	Sensitive	G5	S1S2	Carter, Dawson, Fallon, Missoula
<i>Penstemon caryi</i> (Cary's beardtongue)		G3	S3	Carbon
<i>Phlox andicola</i> (plains phlox)	Sensitive	G4	S2	Carter, Dawson, Powder River, Rosebud, Sheridan
<i>Physaria brassicoides</i> (double bladderpod)	Sensitive	G5	S2	Carter, Custer, Petroleum, Powder River

Taxa	BLM Status	Global Rank	State Rank	County Distribution
<i>Physaria didymocarpa</i> var. <i>lanata</i> (woolly twinpod)	Sensitive	G5T2	S1	Big Horn, Rosebud
<i>Plagiobothrys leptocladus</i> (slender popcorn flower)	Sensitive	G4	S1	Beaverhead, Custer, Glacier, Phillips
<i>Poa curta</i> (short-leaved bluegrass)	Sensitive	G4	S1	Carbon
<i>Psoralea hypogaea</i> (little indian breadroot)		G5	S2S3	Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus, Golden Valley, Petroleum, Powder River, Rosebud, Teton
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> (bur oak)	Sensitive	G5	S1	Carter
<i>Rorippa calycina</i> (persistent sepal yellowcress)	Sensitive	G3	S1	Big Horn, Cascade, Custer, McCone, Rosebud, Treasure, Yellowstone
<i>Shoshonea pulvinata</i> (shoshonea)	Sensitive	G2G3	S1	Carbon
<i>Sphaeromeria capitata</i> (rock-tansey)		G3	S3	Beaverhead, Carbon
<i>Townsendia spathulata</i> (sword townsendia)		G3	S3	Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Madison, Silver Bow

Table 2. Additional vascular plant Species of Concern, excluding alpine taxa, known from ownerships other than BLM within the project area prior to 2006. Those thought most likely to be documented from BLM lands are **highlighted**.

Taxa	BLM Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Habitat
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> (musk-root)	Sensitive	G5	S2	Vernally moist, rock slopes
<i>Amorpha canescens</i> (lead plant)	Sensitive	G5	SH	Dry prairies
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> (swamp milkweed)		G5	S1	Wet meadows, thickets
<i>Asclepias ovalifolia</i> (oval-leaf milkweed)		G5?	S1	Open, pine woodlands, prairies
<i>Aster ptarmicoides</i> (prairie aster)		G5	S1	Open, dry grasslands
<i>Carex gravida</i> (pregnant sedge)		G5	S1S2	Wooded draws
<i>Carex stenoptila</i> (small-winged sedge)		G2	S1S2	Grasslands and open forests in the montane and subalpine zones, and moist soil along streams in the valleys
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i> (New Jersey tea)		G5	SH	Pine woodlands
<i>Centaurium exaltatum</i> (western centaury)		G5	SH	Moist soil around ponds and streams
<i>Dichanthelium oligosanthes</i> var. <i>scribnerianum</i> (Scribner's panic grass)	Sensitive	G5T5	S1	Wooded draws
<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i> (beaked spikerush)	Sensitive	G5	S2	Wet, often alkaline soils
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i> (giant helleborine)		G3G4	S2	Seeps and springs (thermal)
<i>Erigeron formosissimus</i> (beautiful fleabane)		G5	S1	Meadows and forest openings in the montane and subalpine zones
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> Spotted joe-pye-weed)		G5	S1S2	Moist meadows, springs, stream margins and swamp thickets in the valleys and on the plains
<i>Gentianopsis simplex</i> (hiker's gentian)		G5	S1	Fens, meadows, and seeps, usually in areas of crystalline parent material in the montane and subalpine zones
<i>Hemicarpha drummondii</i> (Drummond's hemicarpha)		G4G5	SH	Moist, sandy soil along rivers and streams in the valleys
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i> (wild lily-of-the-valley)		G5	SH	Moist, humic soil in riparian forest on the plains
<i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i> (large-flowered penstemon)		G5?	S1	Sandy soil of valleys and plains
<i>Potentilla plattensis</i> (Platte cinquefoil)	Sensitive	G4	S1	Grasslands and sagebrush steppe in the valley and montane zones
<i>Prunus pumila</i> (sand cherry)		G5	S1	Sandy or rocky soils in plains grasslands
<i>Ranunculus jovis</i> (Jove's buttercup)				Sagebrush grasslands to open forest slopes in the montane and subalpine zones
<i>Senecio eremophilus</i> (desert groundsel)		G5	S1S2	Moist streambanks and riparian forests in the valley and montane zones
<i>Sporobolus asper</i> (longleaf dropseed)		G5	SH	Open forests and grasslands on the plains

Taxa	BLM Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Habitat
<i>Stipa lettermanii</i> (Letterman's needlegrass)		G5	S1	Limestone talus and dry fescue grassland in the valley and foothill zones
<i>Sullivantia hapemanii</i> (Wyoming sullivantia)	Sensitive	G3	S2	Calcareous rock walls and boulders at springs, waterfalls and streambanks
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> (nannyberry)		G5	S1	Openings in riparian forests on the plains

RESULTS

Field surveys conducted as part of this study in 2005-2006 documented new locations of *Physaria brassicoides*, *Haplopappus carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosus* and *Sphaeromeria capitata*. Known occurrences of *Cleome lutea* and *Eriogonum visheri* were re-surveyed and their mapped locations expanded. Four occurrences of *Astragalus grayi* and two occurrences of *Mentzelia pumila* in Carbon County were re-surveyed and their locations and extent better documented. The locations of several other SOC occurrences were revisited, though the surveys failed to relocate the target species. Maps showing general survey areas and routes are depicted in Appendix B.

Additionally, one species that had previously been reported for the state, *Cirsium pulcherrimum* (Wyoming thistle) was conclusively documented on BLM lands from an area of Powder River County. In the same area, a collection of another plant may yield another rare plant species, though the collection awaits “final” identification from an expert in that group. See Table 3 for a summary of survey results.

At the end of 2006, over 120 separate locations of two dozen SOC were known from Billings Field Office. Several species are known almost exclusively in Montana from these lands, including *Astragalus oreganus*, *Camissonia parvula*, *Cleome lutea*, *Cryptantha scoparia*, *Malacothrix torreyi*, *Mentzelia pumila*, *Nama densum* and *Poa curta*. Numbers for the Miles City Field Office are similar, with 123 separate locations of 21 SOC. Approximately half of these locations are for one species, *Astragalus barrii*. Other SOC that rely heavily on BLM land in this area are *Asclepias stenophylla*, *Astragalus racemosus*, *Cyperus schweinitzii*, *Dalea enneandra*, *Eriogonum visheri*, *Lomatium nuttallii*, *Mentzelia nuda*, *Nuttallanthus texanus*, *Penstemon angustifolius*, *Physaria didymocarpa* var. *lanata* and *Quercus macrocarpa*.

Billings Field Office Survey Results

Astragalus grayi EO #3 southeast of Bridger along Highway 310 was resurveyed and found to be entirely, or almost entirely, on private land.

Previous surveys were too vague and imprecise to determine the exact boundaries. EO #7, further south of the previous occurrence, was also determined to be almost entirely on state and private lands with perhaps a few plants occurring on BLM lands. This relatively large population was previously mapped as two separate, disjunct occurrences (EO #'s 7 & 8).

L. Vance 2005



Astragalus grayi habitat south of Bridger

A survey of BLM land for *Camissonia andina* EO #7 (Jack Creek) southeast of Bridger failed to relocate the species. This population of the diminutive, annual species was first observed in 1991 and a follow-up survey in 1993 was also unable to relocate the species.

Surveys for *Cleome lutea* in the Cottonwood Creek, Hunters Creek and Weatherman Draw area greatly expanded the known extent and number of individuals documented in the drainages. Surveys previous to 2005 had documented two separate locations for the species. 2005 surveys observed plants extending across several miles in these drainages. The area is now mapped as EO#4. Limited observations in 2006 in some of the same areas of the Cottonwood Creek drainage failed to observe any plants (either last year's dead stalks or current season's growth) of *C. lutea*. This is probably due to unfavorable growing conditions for the species in 2006 in contrast to the favorable conditions of 2005. An additional location of *C. lutea* was located further south along Cottonwood Creek on private land.

L. Vance 2005



Cleome lutea in flower

One new, small occurrence of *Haplopappus carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosus* (EO #9) was located on BLM lands in the vicinity of other known occurrences on the east slope of the Beartooth Mountains. Another previously known occurrence (EO# 8) on state trust lands, bordering BLM land, was visited but no *H. carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosus* was observed on the BLM land. Two other small occurrences (EO #'s 1 & 7) on BLM lands in the area were not visited during this trip as the land was falsely marked as private land with "No Trespassing signs." During 2006, two additional occurrences (EO #'s 5 & 6) of the plant on National Forest land south of Red Lodge were visited.

S. Mincemoyer 2006



Haplopappus carthamoides var. *subsquarrosus*

In total, three occurrences of *H. carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosus* were visited in 2006 that had been previously surveyed in 1995; all showed marked reductions in population numbers. Recent drought conditions in the area are presumed to be the cause of these observed declines.

S. Mincemoyer 2006



Haplopappus carthamoides var. *subsquarrosus* habitat on the east slope of the Beartooth Mountains

Two *Mentzelia pumila* occurrences were revisited. EO# 5 (Hollenbeck Draw) south of Belfry is entirely on BLM land and its size was determined to be relatively unchanged from a 1991 survey. EO #1 (South Fork Bridger Creek) is on mixed ownership of private and BLM lands. The population was first observed in 1986 with over 100 individuals. Less than 10 individuals were observed in 2005.

Eriogonum brevicaulis var. *canum* was also observed in the Pryor Mountain Desert/Bighorn Basin, though specific information pertaining to the occurrence was not recorded as the species will no longer be considered a SOC. See comments on this taxon in the Discussion and Recommendation section.

Miles City Field Office Survey Results

Cirsium pulcherrimum has been previously reported for Montana in Dawson and Treasure Counties (Great Plains Flora Association 1986) though the existence and location of specimen vouchers to document these reports are uncertain. A collection at MONTU (University of Montana Herbarium) from the Pryor Mountains is labeled as

this species, though its identification is uncertain. In 2006, collections of a thistle were made in and adjacent to the Buffalo Creek Wilderness Study Area (WSA) near Moorhead and it was tentatively identified as *C. pulcherrimum* using the *Flora of the Great Plains* (GPFA 1986) and the *Flora of North America* (Keil 2006). However, no material in Montana herbaria was available that appeared morphologically similar, including the MONTU specimen that is labeled as *C. pulcherrimum*. Two of the specimens were sent to Dr. David Keil at California Polytechnic State University, author of the FNA treatment on *Cirsium*, and the identifications were verified as *C. pulcherrimum*.

Within the Buffalo Creek WSA, scattered individuals were located in two general areas (Appendix C). The species appears to be rare in the area and was not observed in other areas of apparently suitable habitat. Previous to this project, the species was ranked SU in Montana; as a result of these new findings the species' rank will change to S1 and it will be added to the Montana SOC list.

The identification of one plant collection from a ridgetop on the border of the Buffalo Creek WSA remains uncertain. The specimen appears to be a *Boisduvalia* sp. (Onagraceae), though it does not resemble the single species known from eastern Montana, *Boisduvalia glabella* (smooth spike-primrose). It more closely resembles *B. stricta* (narrow-leaved boisduvalia) which is not known from Montana, or *B. densiflora* (dense spike-primrose) which is known from Montana from one historical collection in the western part of the state. The genus is now more typically treated in an expanded concept of *Epilobium*. The collection will be sent for identification to an expert in the Onagraceae.

The sole Montana population of *Eriogonum visheri* growing on BLM lands east of Powderville in the Hell Creek Formation appears to be healthy and in fact may be expanding in size and extent. The entire area previously documented as occupied by the plant was not surveyed in 2005, though other areas not previously noted as occupied now contain *E. visheri*.

Two new locations of *Physaria brassicoides* on BLM lands east of Powderville in the Hell Creek Formation were also discovered. These locations have currently been combined into EO #4. A couple hundred plants were observed in these new areas. One additional location of *P. brassicoides* was discovered in 2005 southeast of Miles City, though the occurrence is on private land (or possibly state land) immediately adjacent to a block of BLM land.

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Physaria brassicoides habitat east of Powderville

BLM lands in the Tidwell Draw area were targeted for survey, but poor road conditions due to recent rains prevented travel to the site during a visit to the area.

Herbaria Searches

Specimen label data for almost all target species listed in Table 1 and for some of those listed in Table 2 were gathered from the University of Montana (MONTU) and the Montana State University (MONT) herbaria in the fall of 2006. Collection of this information resulted in several "new" occurrences, though only one of the new locations was on BLM lands in the project area. The one new location on BLM lands was from a recent collection of *Astragalus geyeri* in the Pryor Mountain Desert in the vicinity of other known locations.

Specimen label data for only one species, *Sullivantia hapemanii*, was retrieved from the Rocky Mountain Herbarium (RM) in Wyoming. This resulted in the mapping of one new location in the Bighorn Canyon NRA.

Additional Data Entry and Mapping

Data for three globally rare species, for which MTNHP had not been recently tracking occurrence information, have been re-entered into MTNHP databases. BLM lands on the Billings Field Office contain significant occurrences of all three species. The three species are *Erigeron allocotus*, *Penstemon caryi* and *Townsendia spathulata*. At this time, all occurrences of the latter two species have been entered. However, occurrences for *Erigeron allocotus* reported for the Bighorn Canyon NRA (Heidel and Fertig 2000) have not been entered and it is unclear if the detailed documentation that would allow mapping of these occurrences exists. Also, 19 occurrence records for *Psoralea hypogaea*, a state rare taxon, have been re-entered into MTNHP databases. This species was previously dropped from tracking by MTNHP, though supporting documentation describing the rationale for this change is incomplete and vague.

In addition to the mapping and entry of new species data, all occurrences on the two BLM Field Offices were reviewed for spatial and tabular data accuracy. Review of the spatial representations for these records resulted in a refinement of the mapped boundaries in many cases and in several additional instances added subpopulations that were documented by surveyors but were not represented in MTNHP spatial data. During this process several hundred mapped features were checked for accuracy and completeness as well as the corresponding tabular data.

As part of the review of all mapped SOC occurrences on the two Field Offices, *Astragalus barrii* occurrences were reviewed and a change in the protocol for mapping/tracking this species was instituted to help simplify data management and tracking. Though the species is considered globally rare, it is sometimes locally common, with numerous mapped subpopulations or clusters scattered over many square miles and across multiple ownerships. This is often the case when habitat is locally abundant for a particular species but uncommon across the larger landscape. To simplify the tracking of occurrence data and the dissemination of the information, all observed areas of this species provided by surveyors are now mapped as separate locations (i.e. separate Element Occurrences). This methodology is commonly used for tracking SOC animal species in Montana to prevent the creation of very large, unwieldy tracking units. The alternative of tracking data at the population or metapopulation level, which may consist of dozens or even hundreds of individually mapped subpopulations or clusters, is cumbersome and problematic. As a result of this change in methodology, the number of mapped occurrences reported by MTNHP is currently 167 as compared to less than 50 occurrences previously. Other plant SOC are also likely to undergo a shift in tracking methodology. However, further details and discussion of the changes in tracking methodology are not presented here as it is not the purpose of this report.

Table 3. Areas of BLM land surveyed during this project with major findings. Township, Range, Sections are provided to delineate general survey areas. The list is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of all BLM areas visited nor is it intended to imply that surveys in any of the geographic areas listed below provide comprehensive survey coverage of the area.

County	Survey Sites	Survey Date	BLM Sections Surveyed	Results
Big Horn	Feedback Draw	July 23, 2005	T8S, R43E, sec 9, 10	No new occurrences
Carbon	Bear Canyon & se Pryor Mountains	June 6 & 7, 2006	T9S, R26E, sec 3, 4, 9, 10	<i>Malacothrix torreyi</i> , and <i>Nama densusum</i> not relocated. 1 new location of <i>Sphaeromeria capitata</i>
	Inferno Canyon (e Pryor Mountains)	June 5 & 6, 2006	T8S, R25E, sec 15 & 16	No new occurrences

County	Survey Sites	Survey Date	BLM Sections Surveyed	Results
	HWY 310 south of Bridger	June 20-28, 2005 and June 5, 2006	Scattered sections adjacent to and near highway	Revisited 4 <i>Astragalus grayi</i> occurrences
	Cottonwood Creek-Hunter's Creek-Weatherman Draw	June 20-28, 2005	T8S, R24E, sec 29, 31, 32 T9S, R24E, sec 4, 5, 6	Surveyed extensive <i>Cleome lutea</i> population
	Cub Creek – Long Draw	June 1-3, 2006	Portions of dozen sections in the area	No new occurrences
	Hollenbeck Draw	June 30, 2005	T9S, R22E, sec 9	Revisited <i>Mentzelia pumila</i> occurrence
	Mill Draw – Ruby Creek Areas (East slope Beartooth)	June 4, 2006	Scattered sec in T9S, R20E T9S, R21E	No new occurrences
	Grove Creek (East slope Beartooth)	August 16-18, 2006	T8S, R20E, sec 25, 26, 35	1 new occurrence of <i>Haplopappus carthamoides</i> var. <i>subsquarrosus</i>
	South Fork Bridger Creek	June 30, 2005	T7S, R24E, sec 19 & 20	Revisited <i>Mentzelia pumila</i> occurrence
Carter	Soda Lakes	July 20, 2005	T1S, R58E, sec 26	No new occurrences
	Powderville Road – Hell Creek Formation	July 21-22, 2005	T1S, R55E, sec 4, 9	<i>Eriogonum visleri</i> population resurveyed 2 new locations of <i>Physaria brassicoides</i>
	Keith Creek	July 21, 2005	T3S, R56E, sec 23	No new occurrences
	Cottonwood Creek – Dead Horse Point	June 26, 2006	Scattered sec in T6S, R58 & 59E T7S, R59E T8S, R59E	No new occurrences
	Dead Boy Creek – Lone Tree Creek	July 20-21, 2005	T2S, R58E	No new occurrences
Custer	Strawberry Hill	July 19, 2005	T8N, R48E sec 23-24	1 new occurrence of <i>Physaria brassicoides</i> located on adjacent private land
Powder River	Boxelder Creek – Bales Creek – Bear Creek	June 28 & 29, 2005 and June 22, 2006	T9S, R45E, sec 12, 13, 24 T9S, R46E, sec 6, 7, 18	No new occurrences
	Trail Creek (NW of Moorhead)	July 24, 2005	T9S, R47E, sec 1 T9S, R48E, sec 6	No new occurrences
	Kelsey Hill	July 24, 2005	T9S, R48E, sec 17	No new occurrences
	Spear Hills	June 24, 2006	T9S, R48E, sec 30-32	Failed to relocate <i>Physaria brassicoides</i> occurrence

County	Survey Sites	Survey Date	BLM Sections Surveyed	Results
	Jenkins Creek - Buffalo Creek WSA	June 23, 2006	T8S, R48E, sec 28 se1/4, 33, 34	<i>Cirsium pulcherrimum</i> , a new Species of Concern for Montana documented; new species of <i>Boisduvalia</i> potentially documented (ID requires verification)
	Bootjack Draw - Buffalo Creek WSA	July 25, 2005 and June 24, 2006	T8S, R48E, sec 9-11, 14	<i>Cirsium pulcherrimum</i> , a new Species of Concern for Montana documented
	Prong Creek	July 25, 2005	T7S, R48E, sec 13 T7S, R49E, sec 18	No new occurrences
	Belle Creek – Pine Creek	June 25, 2006	T7S, R53E, sec 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 33	No new occurrences
Prairie	Big Sheep Mountains Little Sheep Mountains	July 18-26, 2005	Scattered sec in T15N, R46E T15N, R47E T15N, R48E T14N, R46E T14N, R48E T14N, R48E T14N, R50E T13N, R46E T13N, R47E T13N, R48E	No new occurrences

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Future surveys on BLM lands within the study area are likely to find additional occurrences of vascular plant Species of Concern, BLM Sensitive plant species and even additions to the known flora of the state. Though this study increases the knowledgebase of information in regards to rare plants in the study area, it, as well as any other survey effort that covers very large geographic areas, is neither definitive nor comprehensive.

The 2006 field season ended up to be suboptimal for the survey of many SOC in the area as it was a “dry” year, or at least precipitation did not fall during time periods that would result in “good” growth for many plant species. For instance, *Astragalus grayi* plants were observed to be mostly in non-flowering condition in 2006, and *Cleome lutea* which flowered profusely in 2005 could not be relocated the following season in the same vicinity. In contrast, early season rains in 2005 resulted in favorable growing conditions during that year. However, the precipitation at times impeded travel as many roads in the study area are not drivable when wet due to the high clay content of many of the soils. Additionally, optimal survey times for individual species varies, so a single site visit to an area is apt to miss species that have not flowered or for which the morphological condition of the plants are no longer adequate for identification.

Future Survey and Monitoring Recommendations

Initiate monitoring of populations of BLM Sensitive plants. The current lack of monitoring data for most, if not all, BLM Sensitive and Montana SOC plants in the project area severely limits any conservation and management recommendations that can be made for particular species, landscapes or watersheds. Additionally, more comprehensive survey efforts that include federal, state and private lands may show that certain taxa are more abundant than previously thought and not in need of conservation measures or protection. The specific need is for

annual or other semi-regular monitoring of a subset of SOC populations for the purpose of monitoring trends and changes in land management. The general surveys conducted as part of this project, as well as most of the others mentioned previously, do not provide the depth of information required to make firm conclusions or recommendations about a species’ ecology or management.

BLM lands surrounding Soda Lakes warrant additional surveys for plants listed as either BLM Sensitive or Montana SOC. A single visit to the area in 2005 did not adequately survey the area in extent or in terms of vegetation phenology. The isolated and patchy nature of BLM lands surrounding the lakes, particularly the northern lake, complicates surveying the area.

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Soda Lakes

BLM lands encompassing the Terry Badlands still require surveys for plant SOC and BLM Sensitive plants. The area may include suitable habitat for species such as *Astragalus barrii* and *Physaria brassicoides*, as well as other rare plants.

Additional surveys for *Astragalus barrii* are needed. Surveys during 2005-2006 generally took place too late in the growing season for identification of the species. Surveys during mid-May to the beginning of June when the species is in flower are required to separate it

from the closely related *A. gilviflorus* and *A. hyalinus* which are common in portions of the study area, and grow in the same habitats as *A. barrii*. Surveys for this species are needed on federal, state and private ownerships to determine its abundance and population numbers in the state. Suitable habitat for the species appears to be plentiful in eastern Montana and it is possible that additional surveys on multiple ownerships may find the species to be more abundant than previously known and possibly determine that the species is not in need of any special conservation measures or designation. Upcoming predictive modeling work will help define and map potentially suitable habitat for the species which should help greatly in guiding future survey efforts.

Monitoring of the population dynamics for *Haplopappus carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosus* on BLM and National Forest lands is needed. Limited data between the two survey years of 1995 and 2006 shows a drastic decline in numbers. However, this observation is limited to surveys on only three populations. Additional monitoring will be needed to determine if this is a temporary reduction, possibly related to drought conditions in the Carbon County area, part of normal temporal population fluctuations, or if other factors are at play.

Additional surveys and better documentation of existing populations of *Sphaeromeria capitata* on federal ownerships are needed to properly review the global and state ranks for this species. Surveys are needed in Beaverhead, Big Horn and Carbon Counties. Though the global rank is currently a G3, better documentation of the species' range and abundance is likely to find that a G4 rank is more appropriate. No change in rank is proposed at this time.



Sphaeromeria capitata growing on the lower slopes of the Pryor Mountains

Surveys for *Aster glaucodes* (gray aster) are needed in the Pryor Mountain area to provide increased documentation on population levels and geographic distribution of the species to support the state rank of the species. The species is currently ranked S3 in Montana though available data do not conclusively support such a rank and it is unclear as to whether additional data would support the current rank. A rank of S2 for the species may be more appropriate. Suitable habitat on National Forest, BLM and National Park Service lands should be surveyed. No change in rank is proposed at this time.

BLM Status Recommendations

Recommend the removal of *Dichanthelium oligosanthos* var. *scribnerianum* from the BLM Sensitive Plant Species List. The species has not been conclusively documented from BLM lands to date. Reports of the species on BLM lands from MTNHP data are due to the large imprecision associated with the mapping of historical collections with imprecise locality data. Suitable habitat for the species on BLM lands is likely very limited in extent.

Recommend the removal of *Amorpha canescens* from the BLM Sensitive Plant Species List. The species has not been conclusively documented from BLM lands to date. Reports of the species on BLM lands from MTNHP data are due to the large imprecision associated with the mapping of historical collections with vague locality data.

Recommend the removal of *Potentilla plattensis* from the BLM Sensitive Plant Species List. The species has not been conclusively documented from BLM lands to date. Reports of the species on BLM lands from MTNHP data are due to the large imprecision associated with the mapping of historical collections with vague locality data. Suitable habitat for the species on BLM lands is likely very limited in extent.

Recommend the removal of *Eleocharis rostellata* from the BLM Sensitive Plant Species List. The species had been listed as occurring on BLM lands due to an incorrectly mapped occurrence at the Bluewater Fish Hatchery near Bridger. This error was noticed as part of the review of all mapped occurrences on the two Field Offices that was previously mentioned. At this time, there are no known occurrences of the species on BLM lands in Montana. Suitable habitat for the species on BLM lands is likely very limited in extent.

Recommend the removal of *Sullivantia hapemanii* from the BLM Sensitive Plant Species List. The species is not known to occur on BLM lands in Montana. The species is known from seeps and springs generally along canyon walls in the Bighorn canyon area. Suitable habitat for the species on BLM lands is likely very limited in extent if present at all.

Recommend the addition of *Cirsium pulcherrimum* to the BLM Sensitive Plant Species List. This species was located on BLM lands in Montana for the first time during the course of this project. The species was found in or near the Buffalo Creek Wilderness Study Area where it was observed in only a couple locations with few, individual plants. It can be considered rare in the state at this time and will receive a state rank of S1.

Heritage Status Recommendations and Changes

A change in the state rank of *Cirsium pulcherrimum* from SU to S1. See comments above.

A change in the state rank in June 2006 for *Artemisia pedatifida* from S3 to S4, thus removing it from any further tracking by MTNHP at this time due to its abundance in the Big Horn Basin/Pryor Mountain Desert of Carbon County. In fact, the species is a dominant species throughout large portions of this area. This status change is supported in part by the previous work of Lesica and Achuff (1992a).

A change in the state rank in June 2006 for *Platyschuhria integrifolia* (basindaissy) from S3 to S3S4, thus removing it from any further tracking by MTNHP at this time due to its abundance in the Big Horn Basin/Pryor Mountain Desert of Carbon County. This change is supported by the previous work of Lesica and Achuff (1992a) who reported 58 “populations” and that the species is “abundant throughout much of the study area.”

A change in the state rank in June 2006 for *Xylorhiza glabriuscula* (smooth woodyaster) from S3 to S4, thus removing it from any further tracking by MTNHP at this time due to its abundance in the Big Horn Basin/Pryor Mountain Desert of Carbon County. This change is supported by the previous work of Lesica and Achuff (1992a) who reported 26 large “populations” and that the species is “common in the study area.”

A change in the state rank for *Haplopappus multicaulis* (branched goldenweed) from S3 to S3S4 thus removing it from any further tracking by MTNHP at this time due to its abundance in Carter County and apparent lack of threats. Though the species has a limited distribution in Montana, it is common in portions of the county, including along some roadsides on BLM lands.

A change in the state rank for *Eriogonum brevicaulis* var. *canum* from S3 to S3S4 and removal from further tracking by the MTNHP. It is recommended that the global rank be changed accordingly from G3 to G3G4 or G4. The Wyoming Natural Diversity Database has global rank responsibility for this taxon and the recommendation has been passed along to that

program. The abundance of the taxon in Montana has been previously documented by Lesica and Achuff (1992a, b) and by Heidel and Fertig (2000). Both of these reports recognize the number of large populations of the species and the apparent lack of threats to the species' viability. Heidel and Fertig (2000) also state that "No special management is required to ensure the survival of the species."

Additional Recommendations and Discussion

One taxon currently listed as BLM Sensitive and as a Montana SOC, *Physaria didymocarpa* var. *lanata*, may be of questionable morphological recognition. A recent review of all *P. didymocarpa* collections at MONTU by Peter Lesica noted that the character (spreading leaf trichomes) by which variety *lanata* is distinguished appears to be continuous and not readily distinct (Lesica, pers. comm. 2006). Additional study and information will be needed before any change in status is made or recommended.

Information on the biology, ecology, rank factors and management implications as they pertain to individual Species of Concern can be found on the MTNHP's web-based Rare Plant Field Guide (www.mtnhp.org).

Priority Areas

Several areas of BLM lands in the project area are of note due to the diversity and/or abundance of one or more BLM Sensitive, Montana SOC or other plants of limited distribution.

Pryor Mountain Desert: The Pryor Mountain Desert – Bighorn Basin area contains one of the most unique floras in the state and hosts several state and globally rare vascular plant taxa (Lesica and Achuff 1992a). Additionally, the area provides critical habitat for several animal species of significance in Montana including the Black-throated Gray Warbler, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, white-tailed prairie dog and the pallid bat (Hendricks et al. 2004, Hendricks et al. 2004, Wilson 1996, MTNHP

2006). As such, appropriate management of the area to maintain viable populations, intact habitats and ecosystem processes is critical to the survival of many species in the state. This area encompasses lands generally south of National Forest lands in the Pryors to the Montana-Wyoming border, and west to Highway 310 and east to the Bighorn Canyon NRA. The habitats of this area contain a significant proportion of the overall range and/or populations of numerous plant species that are listed as BLM Sensitive, Montana SOC or are otherwise rare or of limited distribution. Included in this category are plants such as *Artemisia pedatifida*, *Astragalus geyeri*, *Astragalus grayi*, *Astragalus oreganus*, *Camissonia andina*, *Camissonia parvula*, *Erigeron allocotus*, *Eriogonum brevicaule* var. *canum*, *Grayia spinosa*, *Leptodactylon caespitosum*, *Lesquerella lesicii*, *Malacothrix torreyi*, *Mentzelia pumila*, *Nama densus*, *Penstemon laricifolius*, *Platyschukhria integrifolia*, *Sphaeromeria capitata*, *Stanleya tomentosa* (woolly princesplume) and *Townsendia spathulata*.

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Inferno Canyon on the west slope of the Pryor Mountains

The importance of this area to numerous plant species of significance is hard to overemphasize and it is perhaps second in importance state-wide only to areas of Beaverhead County.

Meeteetse Spires-Grove Creek: The Meeteetse Spires and surrounding BLM lands on the east flank of the Beartooth Plateau are

known to contain two vascular plant taxa of significance, *Shoshonea pulvinata* and *Haplopappus carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosus*. Both taxa are globally rare and are endemic to south-central Montana and adjacent Wyoming. The *Shoshonea* occurrence is one of only five known from Montana. BLM, state and private lands are interspersed in the area resulting in potentially conflicting resource management objectives. The core of this area encompasses only about six square miles immediately adjacent to National Forest land. A second area immediately to the south along the Wyoming border and adjacent to National Forest land contains significant populations of *H. carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosus* in an area of mixed BLM and private ownerships.

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Grove Creek drainage and the Meetetse Spires along the east flank of the Beartooth Plateau

Biddle-Belle Creek: BLM lands in the Biddle-Belle Creek area cover several thousand acres though they are scattered in distribution. This area contains some of the most important habitat for the globally rare *Astragalus barrii*. BLM and private lands in the area contain perhaps the densest concentration of populations of this species range-wide. Any detrimental change in land management or alterations of the habitat that would result in adverse effects to this metapopulation is likely to result in significant impacts to the species' long-term viability in the region.

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Belle Creek Drainage

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APPENDIX A. GLOBAL/STATE RANK DEFINITIONS

HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS

The international network of Natural Heritage Programs employs a standardized ranking system to denote global (range-wide) and state status. Species are assigned numeric ranks ranging from 1 to 5, reflecting the relative degree to which they are “at-risk”. Rank definitions are given below. A number of factors are considered in assigning ranks — the number, size and distribution of known “occurrences” or populations, population trends (if known), habitat sensitivity, and threat. Factors in a species’ life history that make it especially vulnerable are also considered (e.g., dependence on a specific pollinator).

GLOBAL RANK DEFINITIONS (NatureServe 2003)

- G1 Critically imperiled because of extreme rarity and/or other factors making it highly vulnerable to extinction
- G2 Imperiled because of rarity and/or other factors making it vulnerable to extinction
- G3 Vulnerable because of rarity or restricted range and/or other factors, even though it may be abundant at some of its locations
- G4 Apparently secure, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery
- G5 Demonstrably secure, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery
- T1-5 **Infraspecific Taxon** (trinomial) — The status of infraspecific taxa (subspecies or varieties) are indicated by a “T-rank” following the species’ global rank

STATE RANK DEFINITIONS

- S1 At high risk because of extremely limited and potentially declining numbers, extent and/or habitat, making it highly vulnerable to extirpation in the state
- S2 At risk because of very limited and potentially declining numbers, extent and/or habitat, making it vulnerable to extirpation in the state
- S3 Potentially at risk because of limited and potentially declining numbers, extent and/or habitat, even though it may be abundant in some areas
- S4 Uncommon but not rare (although it may be rare in parts of its range), and usually widespread. Apparently not vulnerable in most of its range, but possibly cause for long-term concern
- S5 Common, widespread, and abundant (although it may be rare in parts of its range). Not vulnerable in most of its range

COMBINATION RANKS

G#G# or S#S# **Range Rank**—A numeric range rank (e.g., G2G3) used to indicate uncertainty about the exact status of a taxon

QUALIFIERS

NR Not ranked

Q **Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority**—Distinctiveness of this entity as a taxon at the current level is questionable; resolution of this uncertainty may result in change from a species to a subspecies or hybrid, or inclusion of this taxon in another taxon, with the resulting taxon having a lower-priority (numerically higher) conservation status rank

X	Presumed Extinct —Species believed to be extinct throughout its range. Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered
H	Possibly Extinct —Species known from only historical occurrences, but may never-theless still be extant; further searching needed
U	Unrankable —Species currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends
HYB	Hybrid —Entity not ranked because it represents an interspecific hybrid and not a species
?	Inexact Numeric Rank —Denotes inexact numeric rank
C	Captive or Cultivated Only —Species at present is extant only in captivity or cultivation, or as a reintroduced population not yet established
A	Accidental —Species is accidental or casual in Montana, in other words, infrequent and outside usual range. Includes species (usually birds or butterflies) recorded once or only a few times at a location. A few of these species may have bred on the one or two occasions they were recorded
Z	Zero Occurrences —Species is present but lacking practical conservation concern in Montana because there are no definable occurrences, although the taxon is native and appears regularly in Montana
P	Potential —Potential that species occurs in Montana but no extant or historic occurrences are accepted
R	Reported —Species reported in Montana but without a basis for either accepting or rejecting the report, or the report not yet reviewed locally. Some of these are very recent discoveries for which the program has not yet received first-hand information; others are old, obscure reports
SYN	Synonym —Species reported as occurring in Montana, but the Montana Natural Heritage Program does not recognize the taxon; therefore the species is not assigned a rank
*	A rank has been assigned and is under review. Contact the Montana Natural Heritage Program for assigned rank
B	Breeding —Rank refers to the breeding population of the species in Montana
N	Nonbreeding —Rank refers to the non-breeding population of the species in Montana

**APPENDIX B. MAPS OF GENERAL SURVEY AREAS AND
ROUTES LISTED BY COUNTY**

Maps of General Survey Areas and Routes Listed by County

Survey routes are provided to show general areas that were surveyed and are not intended to display detailed survey routes, nor are all BLM areas that were visited during this project shown in the maps below.

LIST OF MAPS

Big Horn County:

Map 1.	Feeback Draw	B - 2
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Carbon County:

Map 2.	Southeast Pryor Mountains.....	B - 2
Map 3.	Hollenbeck-Long-Williams Draws-Cub Creek	B - 3
Map 4.	Grove Creek-Meeteetse Spires	B - 3
Map 5.	Bridger Area	B - 4
Map 6.	HWY 310-Jack Creek south of Bridger.....	B - 4

Carter County:

Map 7.	Soda Lakes.....	B - 5
Map 8.	Deadhorse Point-Cottonwood Creek	B - 5
Map 9.	Keith Creek.....	B - 6
Map 10.	Hell Creek Formation east of Powderville	B - 6

Custer County:

Map 11.	Strawberry Hill area east of Miles City	B - 7
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Powder River County:

Map 12.	Belle Creek-Pine Creek	B - 7
Map 13.	Moorhead-Buffalo Creek-Spear Hills.....	B - 8
Map 14.	Prong Creek	B - 8
Map 15.	Boxelder Creek-Bales Creek-Bear Creek	B - 9

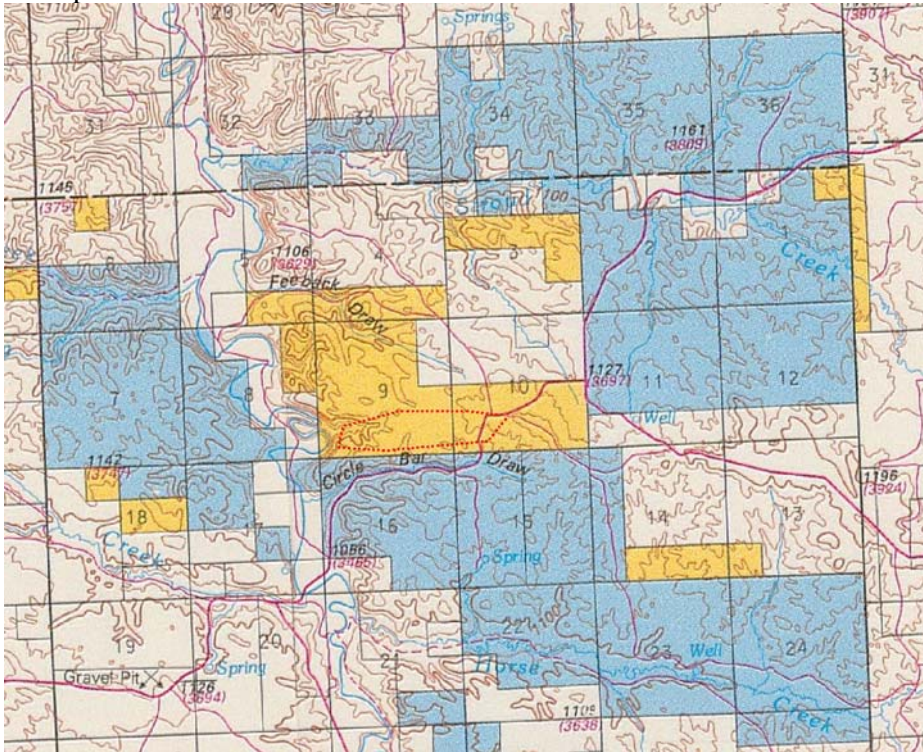
Prairie County:

Map 16.	Big Sheep Mountains.....	B - 9
Map 17.	Little Sheep Mountains.....	B - 10
Map 18.	Homestead and Innes Reservoirs.....	B - 10

Big Horn County

Map 1. Feedback Draw.

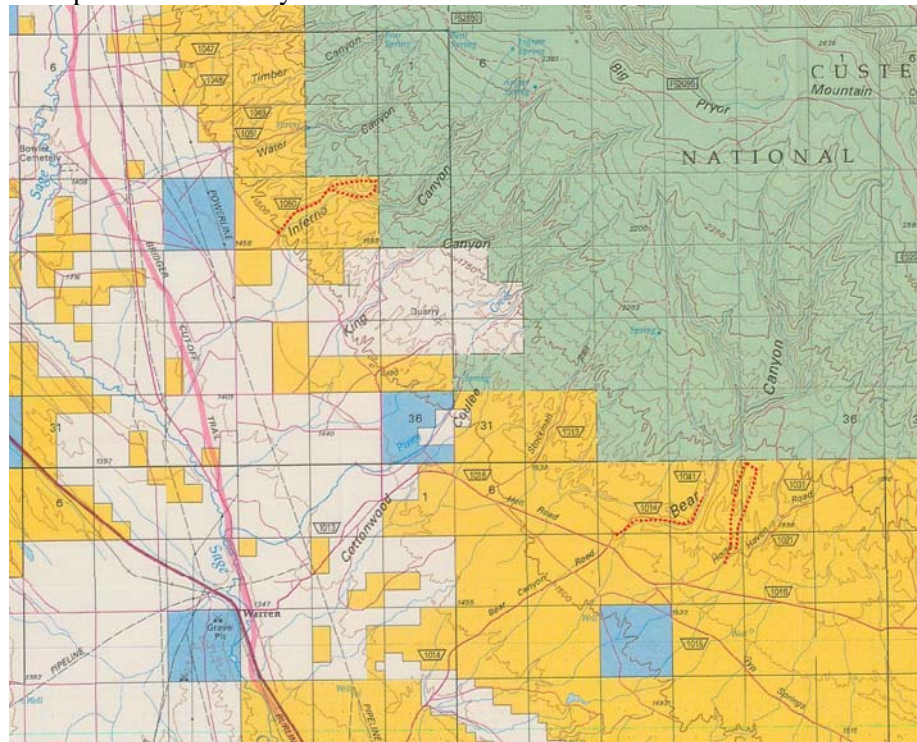
Map 1. Feedback Draw.



Carbon County

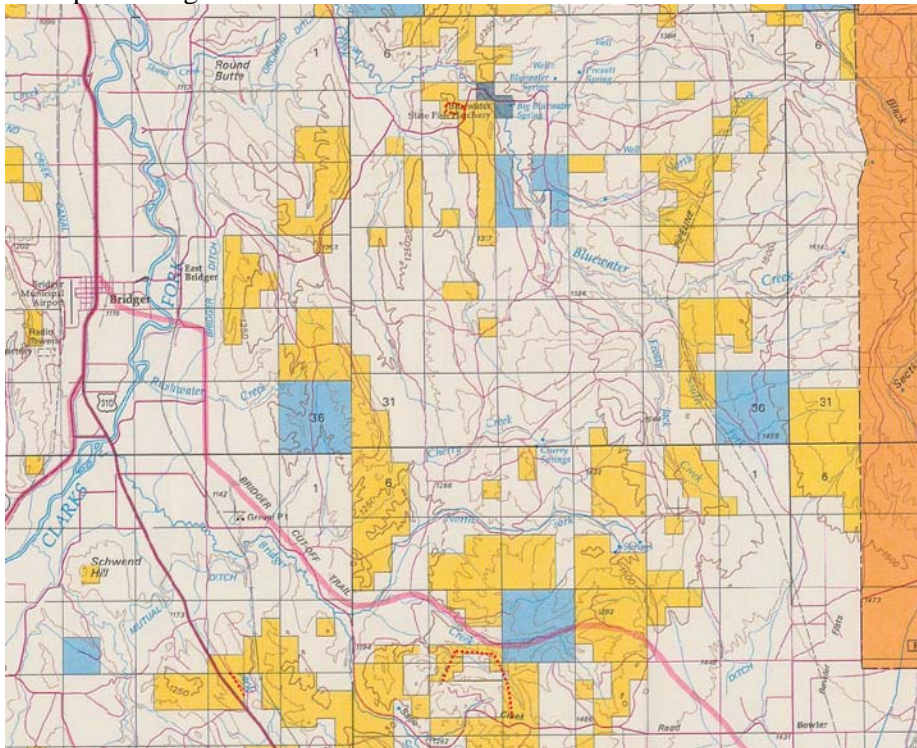
Map 2. Southeast Pryor Mountains.

Map 2. Southeast Pryor Mountains.

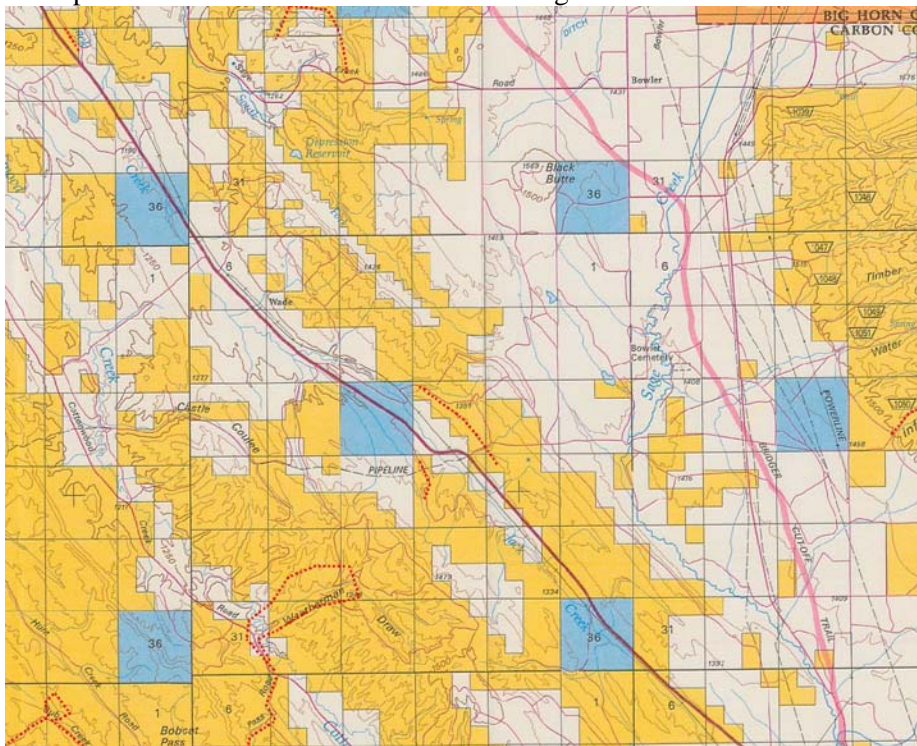


This topographic map shows the Carbon and Park Counties area in Colorado. The map is overlaid with a grid of 10-minute sections. A red dotted line indicates the proposed route for the 1000-foot contour line. The map includes features such as Mount Maurine, Dilworth, Chance, and various creeks and draws. A blue line shows the 1000-foot contour. The map is overlaid with a grid of 10-minute sections.

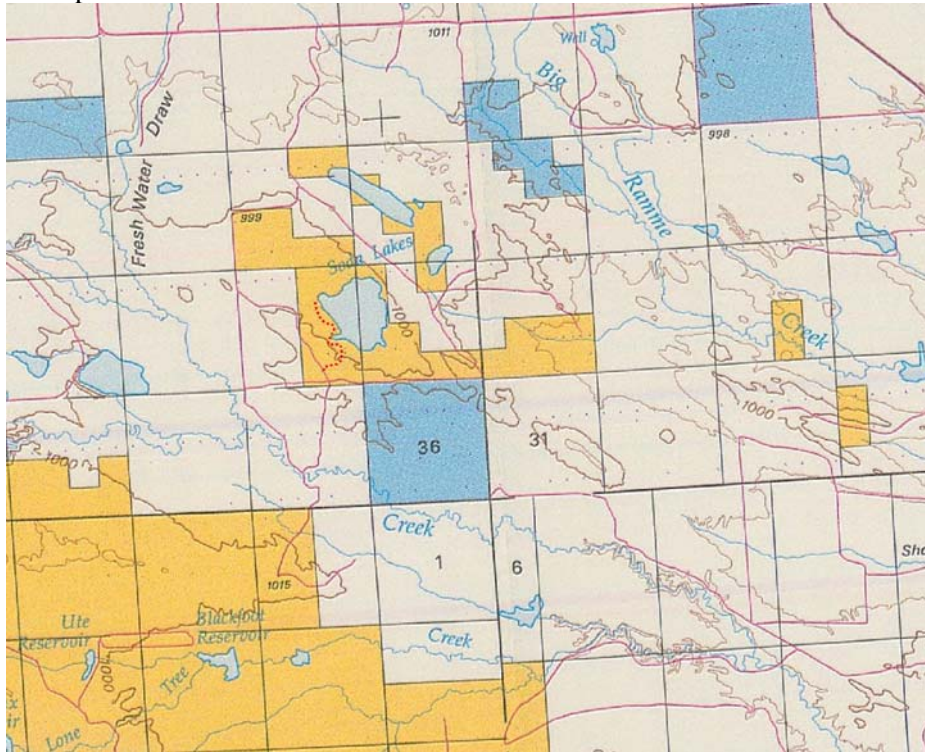
Map 5. Bridger Area.



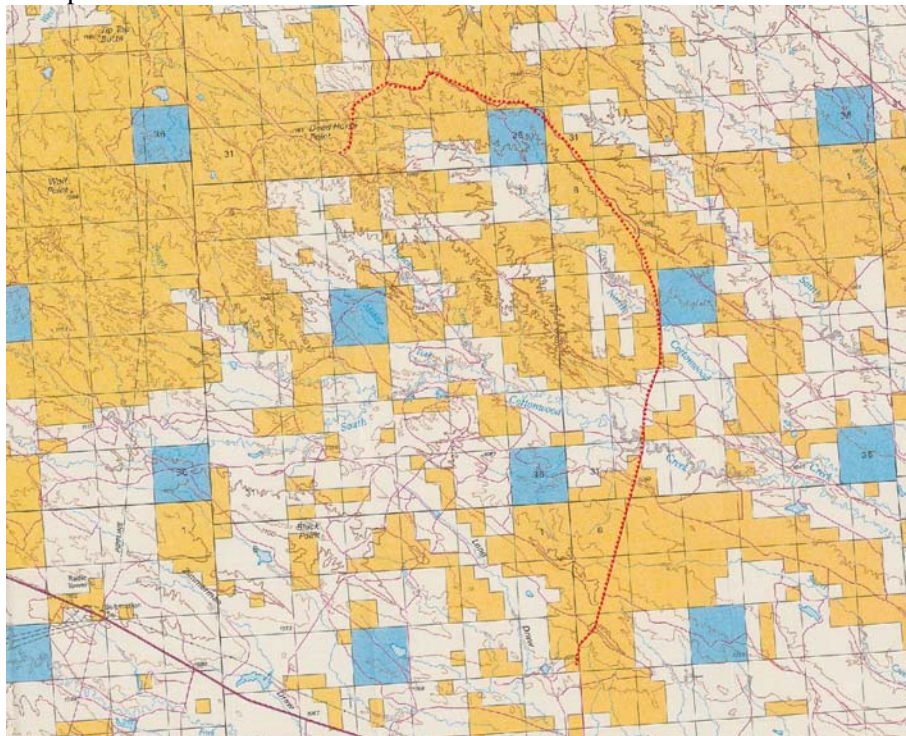
Map 6. HWY 310-Jack Creek south of Bridger.



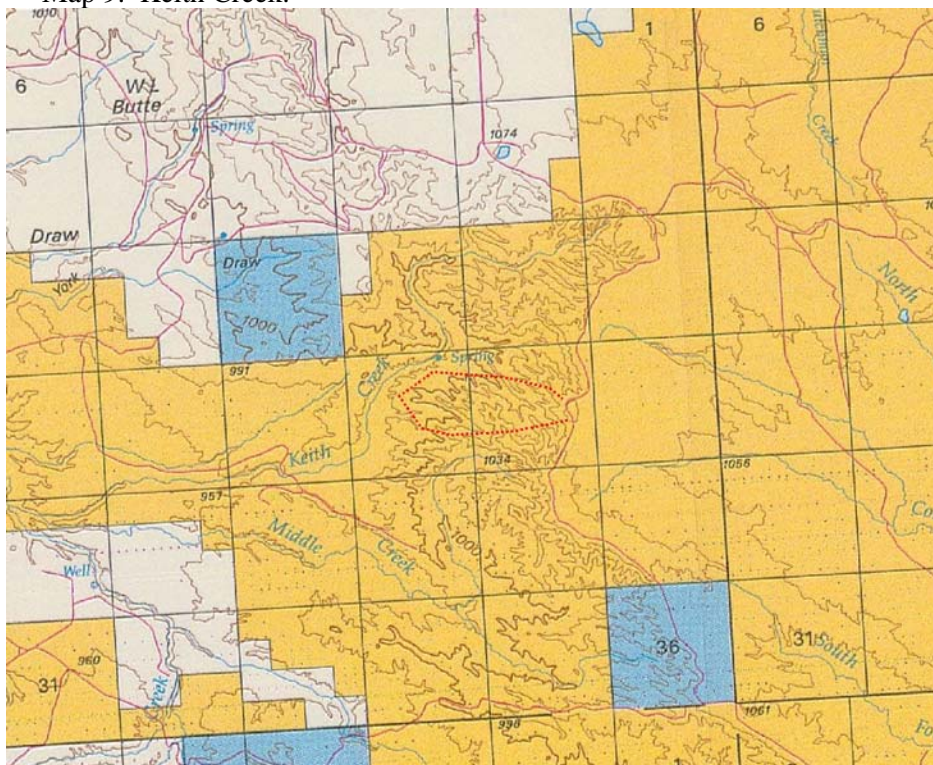
Carter County
Map 7. Soda Lakes.



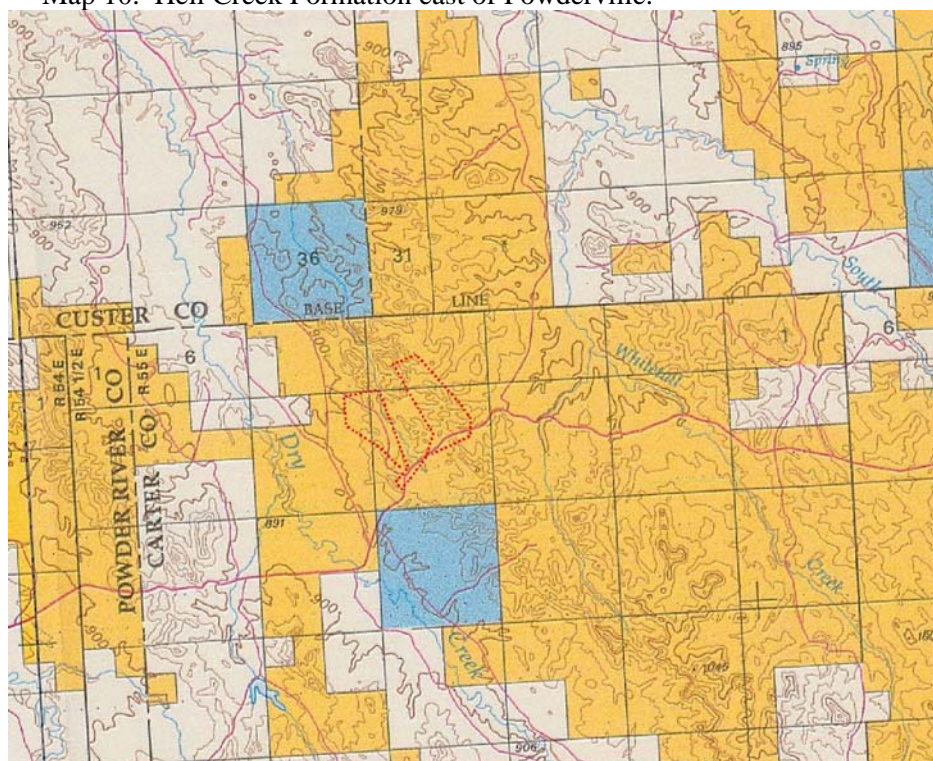
Map 8. Deadhorse Point-Cottonwood Creek.



Map 9. Keith Creek.

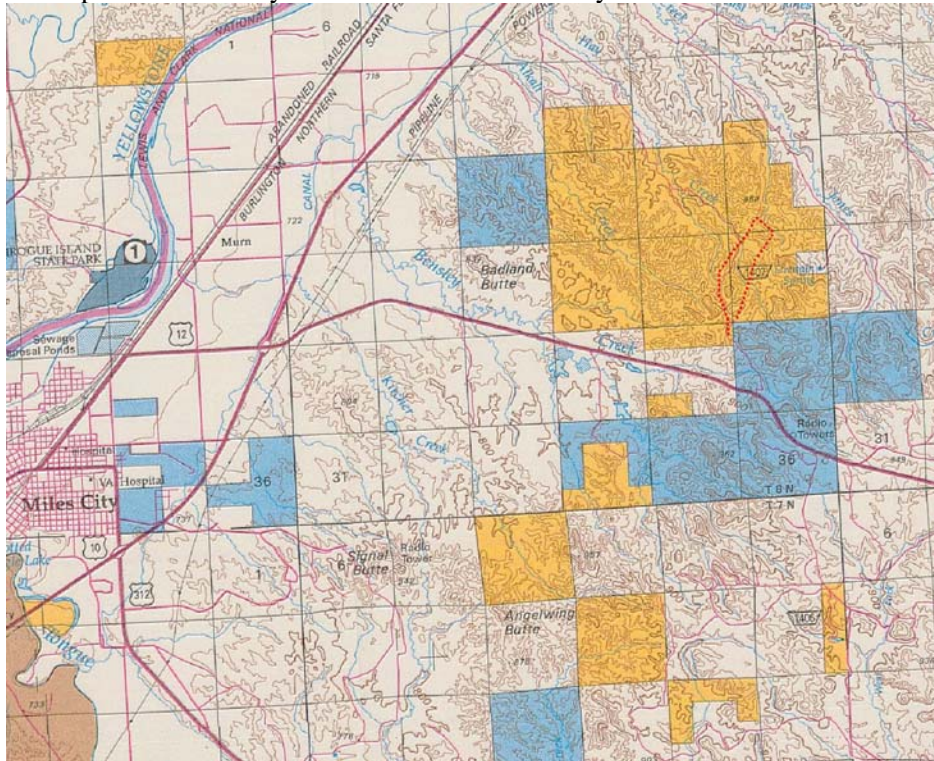


Map 10. Hell Creek Formation east of Powderville.



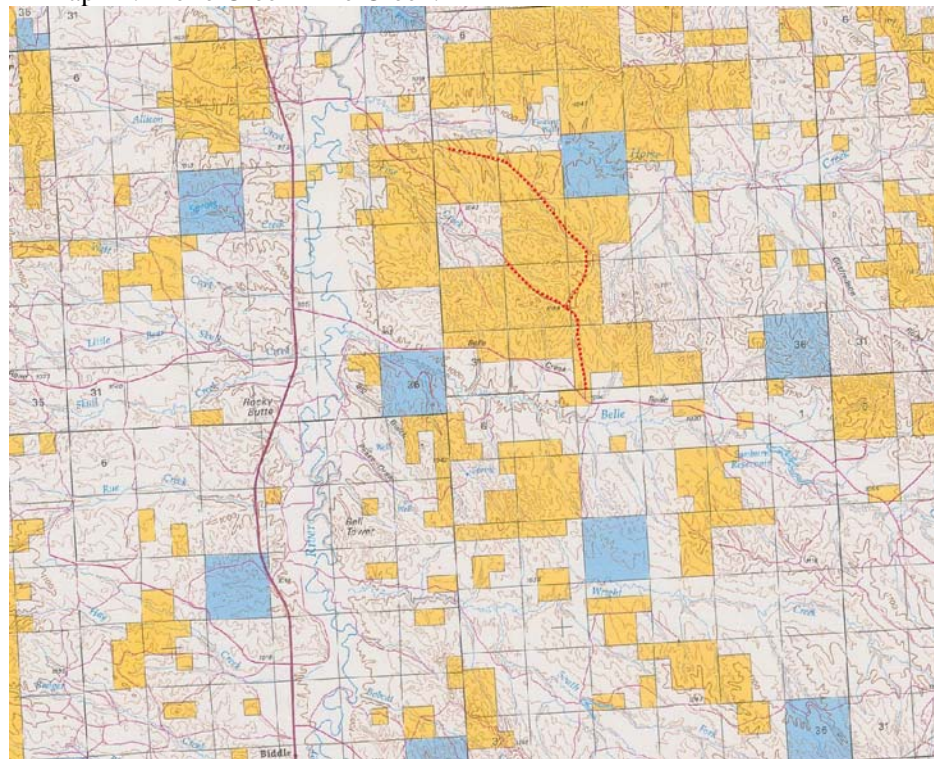
Custer County

Map 11. Strawberry Hill area east of Miles City.

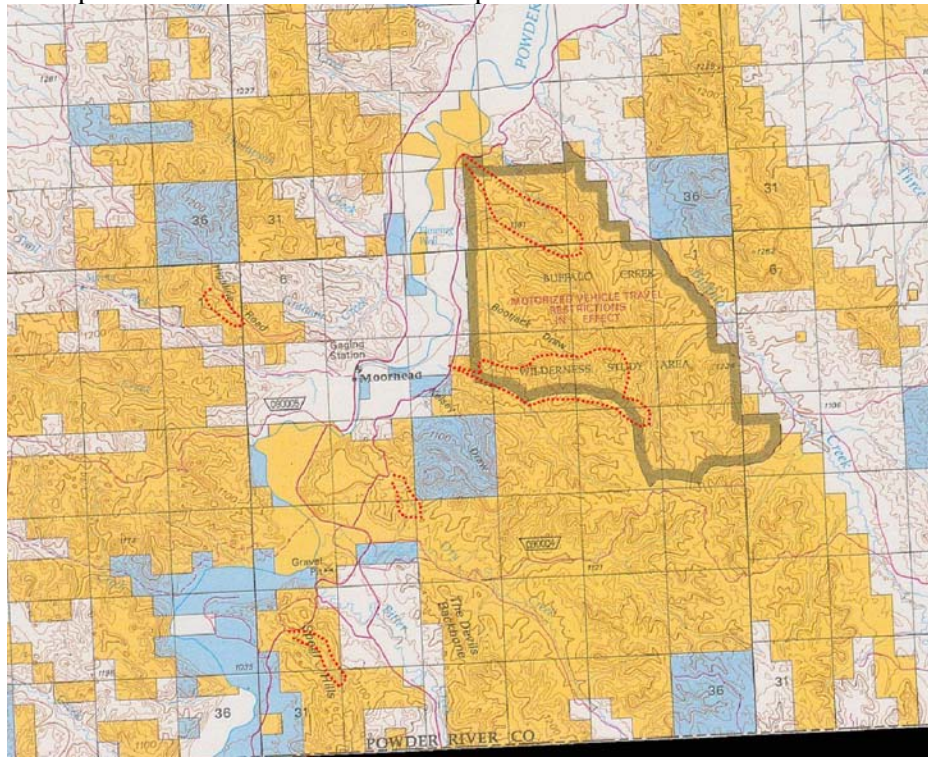


Powder River County

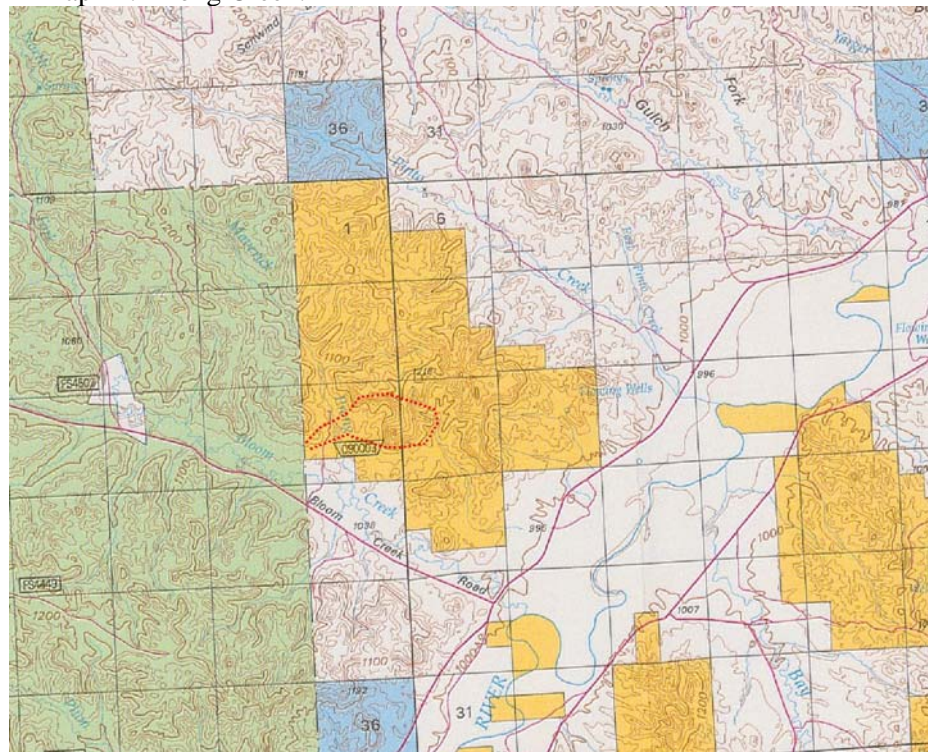
Map 12. Belle Creek-Pine Creek.



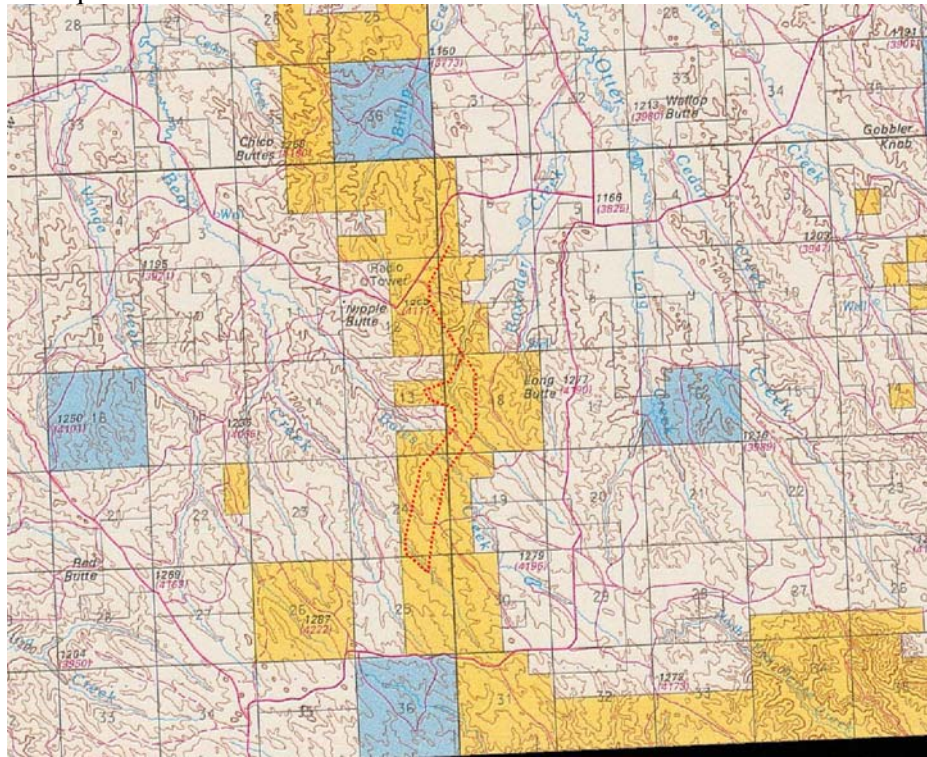
Map 13. Moorhead-Buffalo Creek-Spear Hills.



Map 14. Prong Creek.

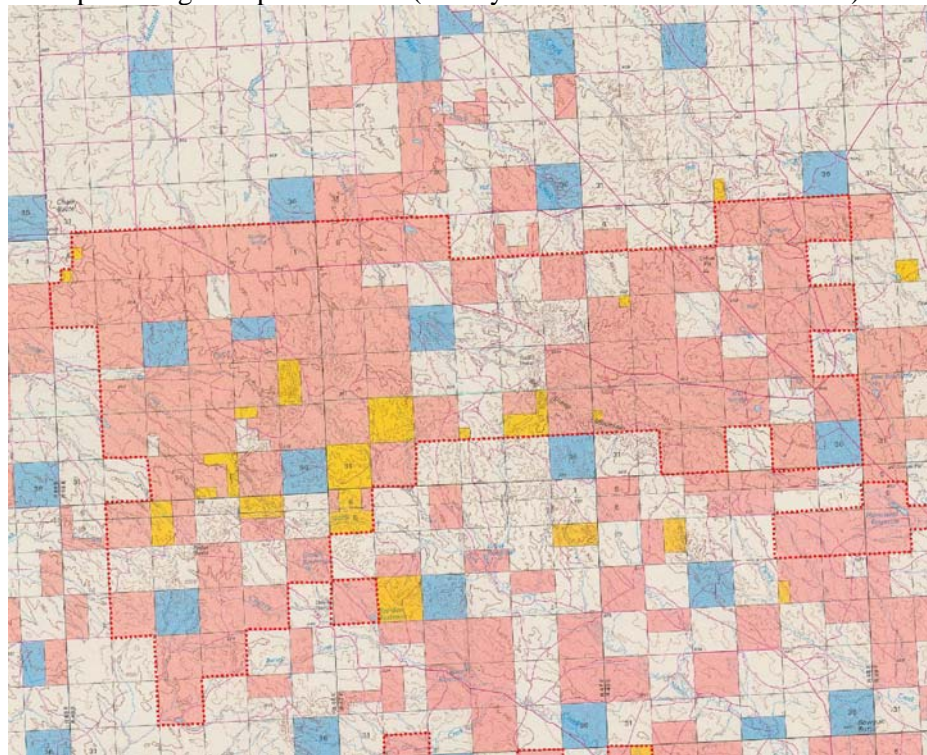


Map 15. Boxelder Creek-Bales Creek-Bear Creek.

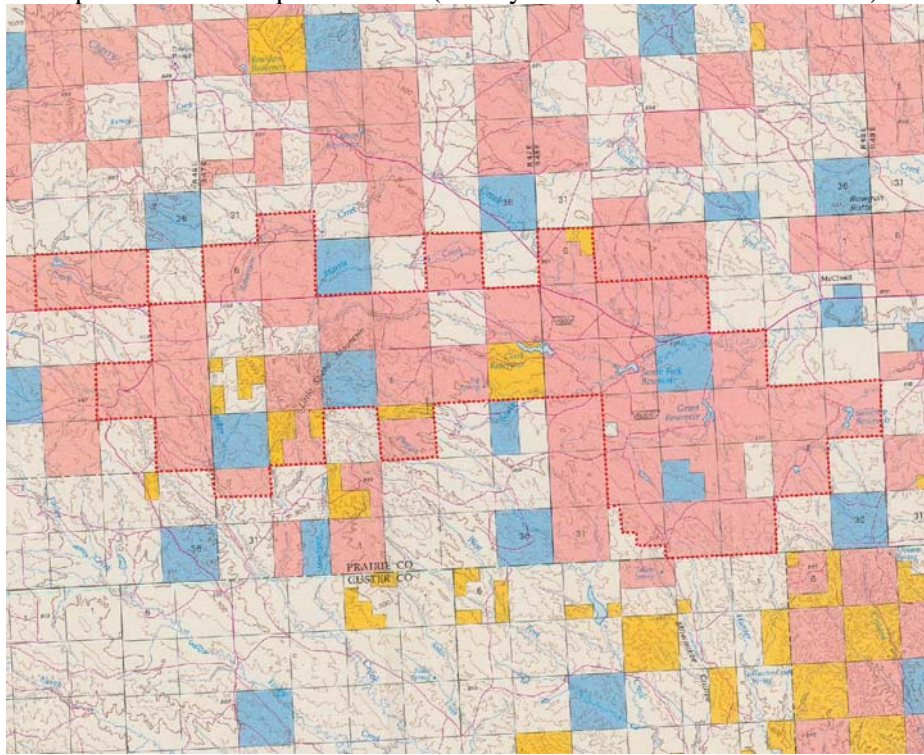


Prairie County

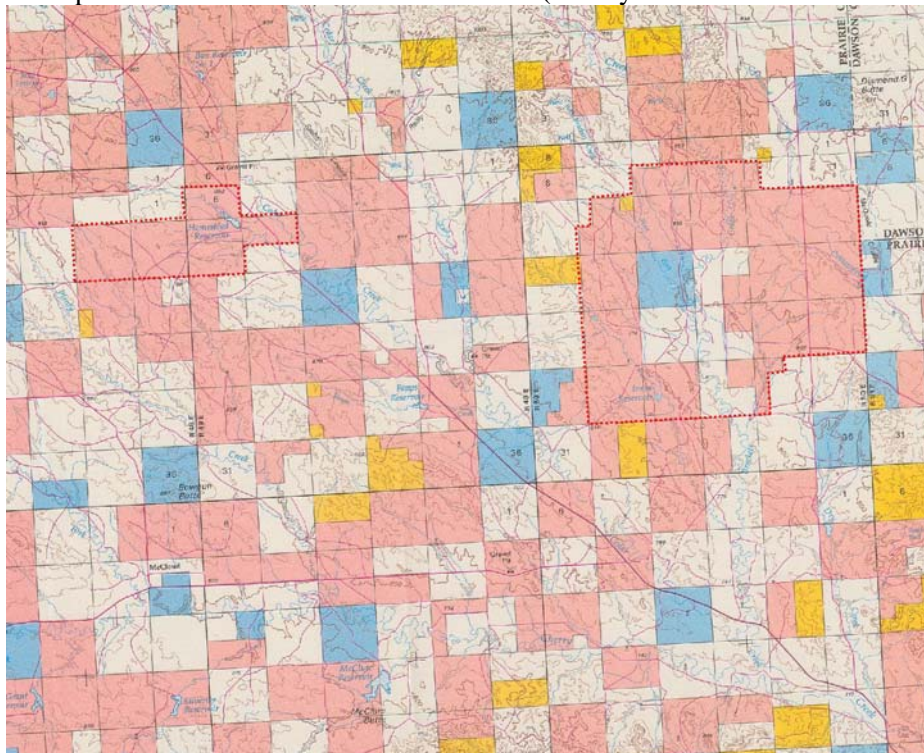
Map 16. Big Sheep Mountains (Surveyed BLM lands outlined in red).



Map 17. Little Sheep Mountains (Surveyed BLM lands outlined in red).



Map 18. Homestead and Innes Reservoirs (Surveyed BLM lands outlined in red).



*Lands shaded in pink are Bankhead-Jones Lands administered by the BLM

**APPENDIX C. SPECIES ACCOUNT FOR *CIRSIUM*
*PULCHERRIMUM***

Cirsium pulcherrimum (Asteraceae)

Wyoming Thistle

BLM Status: None

Heritage Ranking: G5/S1

RANK JUSTIFICATION: In Montana, known conclusively from one area of Powder River County where a small number of scattered individuals were observed in 2006. Also, reported for Dawson and Garfield Counties by Flora of the Great Plains (GPFA 1986).

IDENTIFICATION: Taprooted perennial with 1-few erect stems that are arachnoid-tomentose or sometimes glabrate. Flowers are pink to purple, 18-25 mm long. The 1 to several heads are borne singly or in 2-3-headed clusters at the tips of the main stem and branches in a typically open inflorescence, heads may also be present in distal axils. Leaf blades are linear to oblong, oblanceolate, or elliptic, 5-25 × 0.6-7 cm, unlobed and merely spinulose or spiny-dentate to regularly pinnatifid, typically with 5-8 pairs of lobes that are well separated, and usually with broad, U-shaped sinuses. Spines are slender and 2-7 mm long. Lower leaf surfaces are usually densely arachnoid-tomentose, while upper surfaces are typically green, glabrous or less commonly thinly to densely gray-tomentose; basal leaves are often present at flowering. Cauline leaves well distributed along stem, gradually reduced upwards, lower leaves usually winged-petiolate, while mid and upper leaves typically are sessile, leaves decurrent along stem for 1.5-3.5 cm. Involucres are ovoid to campanulate, 1.8-2.7 × 1-2 cm, thinly arachnoid-tomentose or glabrate. Bracts are in 6-7 overlapping series, green or with a dark subapical patch or appendage, linear to linear-lanceolate, margins entire, abaxial faces with narrow glutinous ridge; outer and middle bases appressed, apical appendages spreading to stiffly ascending, linear-lanceolate to acicular, entire, spines spreading or ascending, stout, 2-7 mm, often flattened; apices of inner bracts erect or sometimes flexuous, narrow, flat. Pappus is 14-16 mm long. (adapted from treatment in Flora of North America vol 19).



Cirsium pulcherrimum habitat



Cirsium pulcherrimum in the Buffalo Creek WSA

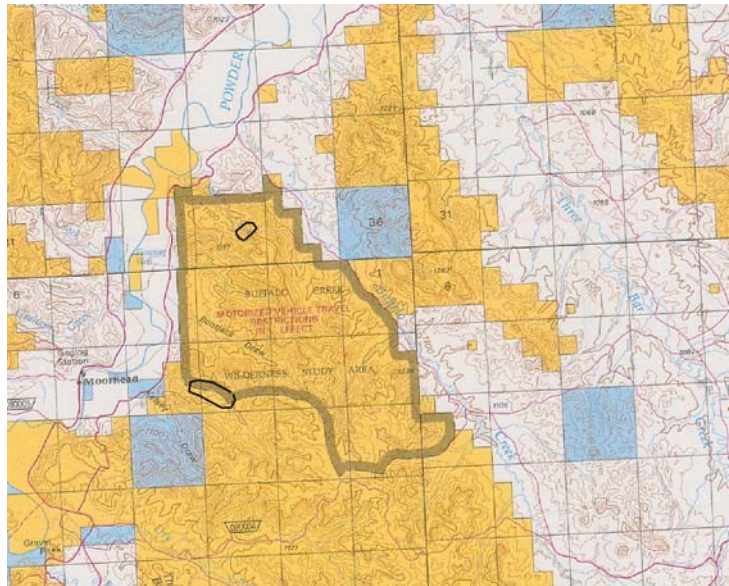
Flowering occurs in June to July.

Similar species include *Cirsium canescens* and *C. flodmanii* both of which occur in eastern Montana. The former can usually be distinguished by having the upper leaf surfaces being slightly tomentose and by the leaf lobes being over 3.5 times as long as wide. The latter species usually has stem leaves that only clasp the stem or are short-decurrent compared to the typically, long-decurrent leaves (middle leaves with wings usually >15 mm long) of *C. pulcherrimum*. A technical manual should be consulted for positive identification.

HABITAT: Sparsely-vegetated soils of washes and steep, eroded gullies in dissected or badlands topography. Associated species include *Juniperus scopulorum*, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*, *Artemisia ludoviciana*, *Atriplex confertifolia* and *Elymus trachycaulis*. In other areas, this species is listed as typically growing in rocky or stony soils. However, in our area the species has also been noted from fine-textured soils.

GLOBAL RANGE: Eastern Montana, south to Wyoming, n Colorado, ne Utah, nw Nebraska and west to se Idaho.

ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT: The effects, if any of the introduced *Rhinocyllus* weevil on this species are unknown. Additional information on this species' ecology and management in Montana are lacking at this time.



Cirsium pulcherrimum locations